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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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with which is incorporated the
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Hongkong, 8th March, 1907. 42

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All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
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Two steamers (ex. Sui An and Sui Tat) daily to
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Over communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No communications should be published which have already appeared in other papers or which have been sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 25th, 1908.

The Civil Service Estimates (Foreign and Colonial) show that the sum of \$573,103 will be required in the year ending March 31st 1909 to defray the expenses in connection with His Britannic Majesty's embassies, missions, and consular establishments. Of this amount China takes \$27,379, and Japan, Korea, and Siam, \$28,941. The figures are somewhat higher than in the previous year. The Minister at Peking takes \$4,500 a year, his Counsellor \$2,900, his Chinese Secretary and the Commercial Attaché \$1,000 each, and the Chaplain \$200. The Ambassador at Tokyo takes \$5,000 a year, and with exception of the Commercial Attaché, \$900, the other salaries are as at Peking. There is no chaplain at Tokyo. The surgeon at Peking draws \$1,000, including \$100 for knowledge of Chinese. At Shanghai the Judge takes \$1,800 a year, the Consul-General and Shipping Registrar \$1,500, the Assistant Judge \$1,200, not including \$100 from the Colonial Office as Judge at Weihai, the Vice-Consul \$700, the Crown Advocate \$400, the Registrar \$305, the Chief Clerk \$305, and three others \$200 amongst them. Twenty-six consuls, including three vice-consuls, draw \$21,700 a year. The Canton Consul draws the highest amount, \$1,200, the men at Hankow and Tientsin coming next with \$1,100, the former, however, drawing an additional "personal" allowance of \$100. The Foo-chow consul is the only other whose salary runs to four figures. Those at Mukden, Chegwu, and Yunnanfu get \$900. The three vice-consuls at Antung, Chungking,

and Tientsin, draw \$800 each. The China total for salaries, allowances, and wages is \$55,624. The estimates further include items of \$5,900 for passage money, \$1,900 for rent allowances, and \$500 for postages. Incidental expenses, office, boat hire, coolies, etc., claim \$11,790, exchanged at 2s 21 to the dollar. Of this amount the Shanghai Consulate uses \$1,800 and the Court there \$1,000. Coal allowances are made to the amount of \$2,158. Medical attendance at the Consulates absorbs \$1,730. For the relief of distressed British subjects, \$25 is set aside. A dozen consuls in Japan (nine) and Korea require \$10,100, Kobe, Yokohama, and Seoul drawing the bigger allowances. The assistants and servants increase this estimate to \$19,924. Siam (including judges) costs \$9,175. In the China vote there is an allowance of \$800 for prison expenses, witnesses, and deportations. Telegrams sent by the Foreign Office during the year are cost \$12,000, and those sent by the Diplomatic and Consular Officers \$27,000. Weihai gets a grant-in-aid of \$10,000. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. gets a subsidy of \$4,000 for working the cable between Chefoo and Weihai.

Mr. Arthur Chapman has published Supplement No. 2 to the third edition of his useful Street Index.

The funeral of Miss Wad, a member of the Bandmann Company who died in the Peak Hospital on Thursday, took place yesterday.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* defines "The Unemployed Bill as The Bill for the Promotion of the Greatest Idleness of the Greatest Number."

A. Polinski, an assistant salesman employed at Messrs. John Little's Singapore, obtained a summons against Mr. Montagu Harris for using criminal force. Polinski said Mr. Harris went into the shop and asked for collars. Complainant called out "Here's a man who wants to be served with collars." Mr. Harris followed him and demanded an apology for calling him a man. He apologised, and Mr. Harris struck him in the face with his fist.

Many of the Chinese believe that when all other remedies fail and death is at hand, ginseng has the power to bring back health and longevity, says Frederick D. Cloud, student interpreter at the Shanghai Consulate-General. Almost the whole ginseng trade of China is controlled by a group of Chinese merchants whose headquarters are in Hongkong. They fix the price, both wholesale and retail, and regulate from year to year the amount of ginseng imported into China. In this way a practical monopoly of the trade is obtained. This is why it is so difficult for American growers of ginseng to deal directly with Chinese merchants.

Amongst the recent titbits of telegraphic news is the following:—The Earl of Crowe Lord President of the Council, has been created a Knight of the Garter, in succession to the late Duke of Devonshire. His Majesty the King has also been pleased to confer the Order of the Thistle upon Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, in succession to the late Marquess of Lintithgow. Considering Lord Tweedmouth's recent foolish indiscretion in allowing lots of friends a private peep at a certain private letter from an August Personage the award of the Order of the Thistle does seem needlessly cruel. —*Singapore Free Press.*

An Indian Daily Telegraph correspondent says:—A wonderful feat of bravery was performed recently by two brothers, Khuda Baksh and Shaikh Abdul Ghanee, of Moradabad, in Rampur State. They were despatched on an errand from Moradabad to Rampur, and, while entering the grove at Khadpura, a tiger sprang upon Khuda-Baksh. He warded off the blow with his right hand and caught one of the paws of the beast with the other, and, being a strong man, maintained his hold though the tiger was mauling the other arm. Abdul Ghanee now rushed up with a huge stick which he forced down the tiger's throat, causing it to release his brother's hand, when Khuda Baksh seized another of its paws with his wounded hand, wrestling with and holding the animal, whilst Abdul Ghanee laboured it to death. The dead tiger was then taken to the Nawab of Rampur who had the animal skinned and the wounded man sent to hospital.

By kind permission of Major R. L. H. Burton and Officers Commanding, the Band of the Third Battalion, "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—
March..... "The Commandant"..... Hume
Valse..... "Gouttes-de-Rose"..... Waidtfeufel
Selection..... "Patience"..... Sullivan
Song..... "Violet"..... Wright
Three Dances from Henry VIII..... German
(a) "Morris Dance".....
(b) "Shepherd's Dance".....
(c) "Torch Dance".....
Dance Graciosa "Le Palais Royal"..... Bonheur
Selection..... "The Girl from Kays"..... Caryll
Polka..... "Toshorn"..... Moore
(Soloist—Bandman O'Neill)
Regimental Marches
God bless the Prince of Wales.
God save the King.

DINNER MENU.—Hors d'Œuvres—Windsor Canapes. Soup—Mock Turtle. Fish—Smoked Fish and Butter Sauce. Entrées—Victoria Outlets and Tomato Sauce, Baked Sheep's Head and Trianon Sauce, Mousse of Chicken, Curry—Malay. Joint, &c.—Roast Sirloin of Beef and Broomfield, Roast Capon and Celery Sauce, Boiled Leg of Mutton and Caper Sauce, Cold Potatoes, Corned Beef and Mixed Salad. Sweets—Bread and Butter Pudding, Nesselrode Ice Cream and Finger Cases, Peach Tart, Tasty Cake. Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

Mr. B. F. Hume died yesterday at the Civil Hospital. The funeral will pass the Monument this afternoon at 5 p.m.

Professor Milne, at the Royal Institution, said that when in Canada, at a meeting of the British Association, he was invited to give a lecture. The clock struck eight as he started, and he went on all right. At a quarter past everything was going splendidly, and he talked till he got to the last sentence. He then looked at the clock, and saw that it was pointing to twenty past eight. He was horrified, and looking at the seated ranks in front of him he determined that they should not think that a man who had come from England had said all he had got to say in twenty minutes. So he began a story to spin out the time. He saw that Lord Kelvin was looking a bit puzzled, but he went on with the yarn till someone hit him on the back, and muttered in his ear "Shut up, Milne; you have been talking an hour and a half. The clock has stopped."

A somewhat exciting incident was witnessed at the back of the Recreation Ground at Kobe. A policeman of rather small stature had arrested a muscular coolie and a struggle was in progress when the coolie drew the policeman's sword from its sheath and slashed his cap over the head with it, inflicting a cut about 5 inches long. Mr. C. Mancini, who had witnessed the struggle and the attack, went to the assistance of the policeman, who, though bleeding profusely, stuck pluckily to his man, when both stumbled into a small ditch, the coolie fortunately, being underneath, and so wedged in that he could not move. The man managed, nevertheless, to kick Mr. Mancini, but that was all the damage that gentleman received. The sword dropped from the coolie's hand in the fall. A squad of police arrived shortly afterwards, and the coolie's hands, legs, and neck were tied, and he was then carried or dragged by the police and other coolies to the lock-up.

The London Marine Insurance Market correspondent of the *Times* wrote, on March 20:—Some interest has been aroused in the market to-day by the announcement that the steamer *Glencora* has signalled to Perim that she is calling at Aden with passengers saved from a German steamer, name unknown. Tomorrow the identity of the vessel will be settled, but in the meantime rates varying from three to five guineas have been paid on the six German passenger steamers which are now in the neighbourhood of the Red Sea. On the other hand, no anxiety is felt for the *Elder*, *Dampier* steamer *Acacia*, with West India troops on board, which left Teneriffe on March 11 for Liverpool and has not yet arrived at Plymouth. It is pointed out that the time, coupled as it is at present only one day more than that taken for a previous voyage, and the recent strong northerly winds might well account for a slow passage. A heavy loss is likely to be caused through a bunker fire in the Spanish steamer *Isla de Pansy*, which, according to a message from Barcelona, has necessitated the submerging of the vessel. The *Isla de Pansy* was from Manila for Liverpool with a cargo of tobacco and cocoa. She is a regular liner of 3,484 tons, built in 1882, and owned by the Transatlantic Company of Barcelona.

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

A Hongkong message to the *Asahi* is to the effect that in response to a warning given by the Japanese Minister in Peking in regard to the boycott of Japanese goods, the Peking Government has issued certain instructions to the Viceroy of Kwangtung. On the 8th instant the Viceroy called a meeting of the editors of Chinese newspapers which have been using their journals for the purpose of stirring up the boycott agitation and advised them to refrain from such action.

The same message adds that the Government of Hongkong, which has been exercising strict control over the shipment of arms to prevent their being imported into China, has now prohibited fishing boats from carrying arms for self-defence, which has so far been allowed. According to reports reaching the Tokyo authorities, the agitation for the boycott of Japanese goods in Hongkong has now much abated, and the sale of goods in stock has not been affected to any appreciable extent, but new orders are being deferred to some extent. The Kokuchikai (National Shams Society), a women's association, and the Self Government Society, have been publishing circulars or addressing meetings with a view to helping forward the boycott agitation, but owing to the vigilance of the authorities, they have refrained from resorting to extreme tactics. At present the market of Japanese goods in South China is not materially affected.

JAPANESE BEER EXPORTS.

The Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Company, which has decided to increase its capital from ¥3,600,000 to ¥12,000,000 as approved by a general meeting in January last, is now going through the necessary process for the increase, and at the same time a scheme is being framed for the extension of the company's factory. Apparently the company has no fear that new taxation will have any particular effect in retarding consumption of the beverage. Japanese beer exported to South China is chiefly the production of the Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Company, but the annual exports for Shanghai, Hankow, and Hongkong are not more than 15,000 cases, the majority being shipped to Shanghai and Hankow. In Hongkong and Shanghai the demand for Japanese beer is small, and is practically confined to supplying the wants of Japanese residents, Chinese and foreigners in China seem to prefer German beer. Last year the Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Company sent a commission to South China—Hongkong, and Kwangtung—to investigate whether it was not possible to induce the Chinese to forsake German beer for Japanese, and as a result of the inquiries made it was found that there was a possibility of selling some 15,000 cases this year in South China. Arrangements were made accordingly, but the outbreak in Hongkong and Kwangtung of the agitation for the boycott of Japanese goods has frustrated the scheme for the time being. It is reported that the company has decided to improve, if possible, the sale of its beer in Singapore, Penang, and other places in the Straits by reducing the price by 2 or 3% as compared with foreign beers.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

"OH! TO BE IN ENGLAND NOW THAT APRIL'S HERE."

LONDON, April 24th.

We are experiencing severe snow-storms and sharp frost.

INDIAN FRONTIER TROUBLES.

LONDON, April 24th.

The Mohmand insurrection is spreading. Many Afghans are joining the insurgents, and surprise is expressed that no efforts seem made to stop them.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 24th.

General Linievitch is dead.

THE BALTIC AGREEMENT.

LONDON, April 24th.

The agreements with regard to the Northern Baltic have been signed at Berlin and St. Petersburg.

SILVER.

LONDON, April 24th.

Silver is quoted at 25d. per oz.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

LONDON, April 22nd.

New York advises that shipments of gold to Europe have recommenced, and that \$3,500,000 are going to-day.

THE TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, Post Master General, in a letter, says that he has no intention of supporting any proposal at the Telegraph Conference for the withdrawal of artificial code words, but he expects all concerned to co-operate in keeping the privilege within reasonable bounds.

A MAN OF MARK.

THE VICEROY OF YUNNAN MOVES WITH THE TIMES.

The personality of Sir Leang, the Viceroy of Yunnan, arouses so much interest nowadays that it is interesting to note what an acute French observer says of him.

In an article in the *Dépêche Coloniale*, a Paris newspaper, he has no hesitation in calling Sir Leang a man of mark, whose like is seldom found in official China. Several French explorers, who recently came in contact with the Viceroy, have a high opinion of him. His rule has energised the administration of the province, the spirit of progress is at work, and Tonkin railway is going ahead fast.

Sir Leang is described as a man of understanding and inclined to progressive ideas, but anxious to do without foreign help as much as possible. He is bent on purifying the official class, and recently benighted a lot of mandarins found guilty of corrupt practices. The Viceroy takes special interest in drilling the provincial levies in European style, and is organising a special force of armed police to guard the Tonkin railway when once finished. He seeks thus to avoid foreign interference in the work of safeguarding the railway.

The Viceroy follows practical methods of reform, and is forecasting enough to station strong garrisons on the Tonkin frontier in view of possible foreign complications. The foreign railway is to him a standing danger, and he does his best to raise money to buy up the railroad and to extend it to the Yangtze Valley. But he cannot collect the huge sum required for the purpose. The province has no capitalists; it is too poor to stand fresh taxation, and no foreigners will lend the money on the Viceroy's security. He is in a fix. To buy the railway is impracticable. His view with respect to the Railway Company, but still in all the same pushing on the line, which is expected to reach Mong-tze very shortly, and to get to the capital of the province two years hence.

The above-mentioned journal is of opinion that, in the end, the Viceroy will bow to the inevitable and make it up with the Company. Many young men in the province have done so, and have set to work learning French and getting employment under the Company. There is also now an increasing demand for French goods in Yunnan, with every prospect of trade soon advancing by leaps and bounds.

KIND WORDS FOR CHINA.

"R. W. Smith, who is connected with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. of Shanghai, China, spent a few days in Portland," says the *Timberman*, the leading lumber magazine of the Pacific slope, published at Portland, Oregon. "Mr. Smith says the outlook for railroad building in China is very bright, and during the next years, if nothing unforeseen happens, he looks forward to a wonderful activity in the commercial development of China. He says the timber interests of the Yalu River have been overestimated and that the Pacific Coast has not much to fear from that quarter. The industrial revolution which is going forward in the reduction of the export of flour from the Coast to the Orient, caused by the building in China of large flour mills, must necessarily continue. The United States will continue to export the wheat from which a large share of the flour will be made, but the milling will be done on the other side. Mr. Smith says there has been some wheat exported in a small way from Vladivostok. The wheat was raised along the Trans-Siberian road and is an excellent quality of hard wheat. The virgin soil and the rigorous climatic conditions are conducive for growing an excellent cereal."

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 24th April.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS POGGOTT).

THE FLORIDA WATER CASE.
The case in which the proprietors of the Kwong Sang shop, of 246 Des Voeux Road Central, were charged with an infringement of the Trade Marks Ordinance by applying a false trade description to bottles of scent, was continued.

Sir Henry Berkeley for the defence contended that there was no intention to defraud. Mr. Slade argued that it had been held that no matter whether a man intended to defraud or not, if his act was to result in misleading, then he was guilty of fraud.

Sir Henry said he would reserve his remarks on the law till later. Proceeding, he said it must be obvious to the jury what their defence was. They asserted that they had done nothing which justified criminal proceedings by those persons who admitted they were rival traders in Florida water. The prosecutors had instituted those proceedings against them for squeezing them out of the trade in Hongkong to their pecuniary benefit. It could not have escaped the attention of the jury that when Mr. Lamparski was in the witness box he saw a colourable imitation in every bottle shown him, except one which turned out to be Colgate's of New York. Sir Henry then produced one of the bottles of Lanman and Kemp's manufacture and one of the defendants' and ridiculed any suggestion of similarity on the labels. It was all nonsense, and that was the sort of thing for which they were to be sent to prison.

Mr. Slade—Certainly. Proceeding, he said their defence was that they had a right to sell Florida water in bottles as they had put them up because the prosecutors had no exclusive right to use the words Florida water and he asserted that there was nothing in the appearance of the bottle calculated to deceive any one outside a lunatic asylum. No ordinary man who wished to buy a bottle of the fountain brand of Lanman and Kemp's Florida water could be put off with two girls. It was too ridiculous.

They had a right to complain most bitterly of having criminal proceedings brought against them for doing what they had done for years, and which others were doing and intended to do, notwithstanding that prosecution until there was an injunction restraining them and not only the injunction of that court but that of the Privy Council. There were large pecuniary interests involved. It was not a question of infringing any ordinance for the defence of the public. The prosecutors had not proved that a single man had been deceived nor had they shown that a person who asked for Lanman and Kemp's had got Kwong Sang's instead. It was a prohibition of the criminal law to bring them there charged with a criminal offence, and he appealed to the jury to protect them and to compel the prosecutors, those rival traders, to come into a civil court and ask for an injunction and maintain their rights as against the defendants to sell Florida water in this Colony. They dare not come into a civil court because they know there was enough money to take the case to the Privy Council. He ventured to stake his professional reputation—

The Chief Justice—That is not allowed.

Sir Henry—I won't stake my professional reputation. It is too valuable. This is a criminal case and you cannot go to the Privy Council.

The Chief Justice—Oh yes.

Sir Henry—I know of no case.

The Chief Justice—I know several.

Sir Henry—Appeal to the Privy Council is restricted, and the sum involved must be more than £500. There are tens of thousands of dollars involved in these proceedings. I charge against this prosecution that this is an act of intimidation, but fortunately my clients are not to be intimidated. They have stood up in defence of their rights and intend to rely upon the independence of the jury to defend their rights. I feel inclined to apologise for occupying your time at length, but I ask your attention to what is called the similarity between these bottles. I must ask you to allow me to call it a glaring dissimilarity. Continuing, he pointed out that no one could mistake the two girls on their label for a fountain or the great American eagle.

Tung Tak Tim, managing partner of the Kwong Sang, said his firm manufactured Florida water and other perfumes. His trade mark, which was registered, was the two girls without any surroundings. There was a firm of the same name in Canton. It was their branch. They had been selling Florida water as made up at present for two years. There were many other Florida waters sold in the Colony besides that manufactured by prosecutors and by the defendants.

Mr. W. G. Humphreys was called for the defence and questioned by Sir Henry as to the likelihood of an intelligent man being deceived by the appearance of the defendants' bottles.

Would you be deceived by Kwong Sang's get up?—Certainly not.

You could not possibly take two girls (on defendants' labels) for a fountain, could you?—Not very well.

The Chief Justice—This is all on the basis—

Sir Henry—On the basis of the intelligent man who wants a bottle of Florida water.

The Chief Justice—On the basis that he knows Lanman and Kemp. Do you know Lanman and Kemp?

Witness—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Knowing Lanman and Kemp's label you would not be deceived?—Certainly not.

If you wanted Lanman and Kemp's would you take that bottle?—Certainly not.

Cross-examined—Do you know that Lanman and Kemp were the inventors of Florida water?—I do not.

You have heard it?—No.

You know that they are very old manufacturers?—Yes.

Would you be surprised to know that they have been doing business since the forties?—No.

Would you believe that they were the first to manufacture Florida water—I should not be surprised.

Do you believe it?—I do not know.

Oh, that is your attitude. A bland don't know. You don't know anything about Florida water except that made by W. G. Humphreys?—No.

You know that Humphreys' Florida water is quite as good as that of Lanman and Kemp?—Yes, and a good deal cheaper. (Laughter, in which his Lordship joined.)

That scroll is as near Lanman and Kemp's as you can go?—I deny that.

You have threatened proceedings against them?—No.

Their solicitors have written to you?—Yes.

Witness admitted that he had been approached by Lanman and Kemp's solicitors on the subject and had undertaken not to sell any Florida water pending these proceedings.

You are therefore interested in having this action dismissed?—Yes.

Sir Henry—You are on your oath?

Witness—Yes.

And you have told the truth?—Yes.

The manager of the Sincere Company spoke to selling both Lanman and Kemp's and the Kwong Sang's Florida water.

Cross-examined—He sold the former at 65 cents and the latter at 35 cents. He made more profit on the latter, but he sold more of the former.

Mr. Knopps, a chemist in the employ of Messrs. Watson and Co., said the firm manufactured Florida water. It was a general name. Any chemist could make it as there were various formulae widely published. There were very many brands of Florida water and the name was not the exclusive right of Lanman and Kemp.

Is there a particular shape for Florida water bottles?—Yes. There is a particular shape for beer or champagne.

The Chief Justice—What do you say?

Witness—You can always tell a bottle of beer or pickles by the label.

The Chief Justice—You tell a bottle of champagne by the label?

Witness—Yes. (Laughter).

Sir Henry—That is the only way of telling champagne.

Witness afterwards mentioned the other brands of Florida water, and said that if he wanted Lanman and Kemp's and did not know their label he would not accept the Kwong Sang's. There was no resemblance in the label. In his opinion no one could mistake the one for the other of the two bottles produced. A Chinese purchaser was more observant than an European.

You make your Florida water from Lanman and Kemp's recipe?—No, we don't want it.

Have you a registered trade mark?—Yes.

The red label is not peculiar to Lanman and Kemp?—No.

Cross-examined—Lanman and Kemp are the pioneers of Florida water?—I don't know.

Have they not the reputation for it?—No. They are one of the best manufacturers, though there are others quite as good.

Can you suggest why Watson's label should have a fountain like Lanman and Kemp's? No.

Witness added that the two girls on Kwong Sang's label was such a distinguishing mark that no one could mistake the bottle for Lanman and Kemp's.

This concluded the evidence, and the case was adjourned till Monday.

AN ENTERPRISING KINETOSCOPIST.

One of the local Chinese papers remarks that when the late Li HUNG-CHANG visited America, circumstances prevented him from visiting Niagara Falls, the "greatest cataract in the world." "But I, the editor of this journal, have been privileged to see them here in Hongkong, very close and very natural." The Chinese editor referred to the demonstrations of the Edison Kinetoscope in a vacated shop in Queen's Road Central, fitted up as a theatre and the moving picture he saw was not of Niagara after all, but of smaller falls in (if we remember aright) the Yellowstone Park.

The pictures were good and interesting enough, but far more interesting was the young American to whose enterprise this exhibition is due. A year ago he was working for the American Government at Panama, and a visiting show with an Edison outfit had taken two thousand dollars off in a night or two. This fired his ambition, and learning from Chinese there that they had nothing of the sort in Canton, he obtained the apparatus, learned how to work it, resigned his appointment, and set off to Canton to make his fortune. Alas! At Canton, after six months of interviewing and paying "Squeezes," he was unable to get the necessary permit to open, and with most of his capital gone, he has been trying his luck in Hongkong, where he boldly "cut" the prices of similar French exhibitions. But business was bad, and a few minutes before this interview took place, he had sold out to the Chinese who own the premises—"sold for a song"—and proposes to land in New York a couple of months hence and "beat the brush" for Panama. That fortune will be made yet, though not by advertising Mr. Edison's inventions. Back is the spirit which has made the United States nation, Hustle, hustle, and if at first you don't succeed, hustle again.

No. 1. berth fully loaded on the 27th Feb. did not work at all at night. Therefore did record work since No. 1. having worked 65 hours and handled about 12,500 tons of cargo, or 208 tons

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor. The Manager's name is not to be used in any communication.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

12, ARBUTHNOT ROAD—6 Rooms.
20, WYNDHAM STREET—4 Rooms.
Apply to E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO,
14, Arbuthnot Road.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1908. 762

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN"

Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY the 28th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1908. 763

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR"

Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908. 741

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SUMATRA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORTSAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at RISK in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out mark-by-mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 30th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

FROM EUROPE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"BRISGAVIA"

Capt. Girstenbrun, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersigning by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from aboard.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

No Cargo impeding their discharge will be landed at Consignees risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908. 760

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

THE Committee have fixed the following dates as SETTLEMENT DAYS for the year 1908:

WEDNESDAY, 29th April.

FRIDAY, 29th May.

THURSDAY, 30th July.

FRIDAY, 29th August.

TUESDAY, 29th September.

FRIDAY, 30th October.

FRIDAY, 27th November.

WEDNESDAY, 29th December.

By Order of the Committee, J. F. WRIGHT, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1908. 754

NOTICE.

S.S. "CHOISING" GENERAL AVERAGE

S.S. "WONGKUI" GENERAL AVERAGE

ALL Claims against either of these General Averages for loss of or damage to Cargo must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 30th May next or they will not be included in the statement.

Copies of the invoices (in English) must accompany the documents in support of the claims.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, Adjuster.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908. 750

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 25th April, at 12.30 P.M., at the Office of the Jockey Club on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1908. 699

TRANSLATED NOVELS, (some illustrated), Actresses' Photos, catalogue free, or with sample, 25d. (letter postage).—A. D. RAILLE, 20, Rue de la Michodière, Paris. 1264

NOTICE.

AT the request of our Lady Customers, we will hold a

GENUINE

CHEAP SALE

at Rockbottom Prices, for Cash for Three Weeks only from 1st April, 1908.

HOOSAINALI & CO., 25, Queen's Road Central, Under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. 651

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KI CHING PO (trading as Tong Tai & Co.) of No. 200, Wing Lok Street West Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Flour Merchant, has on the 11th February, 1908, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, of the Register of Trade Marks, of the following TRADE MARKS viz.:

a. The representation of a GRAMOPHONE including the trumpet affixed to the box with handle complete, on the left hand side of the box in the word "Best" on the right hand side of the box is the word "FLOUR" above the picture are the words "GRAMOPHONE BRAND BEST FLOUR" and the Chinese characters 琴聲留 meaning Gramophone and below the picture are the words "KI CHING PO" "TONG TAI & Co." and the Chinese characters 粉線等上 meaning Best Flour as his Trade Mark.

b. The representation of an Electric Tramcar with passengers seated therein and the Electric rod connected with overhead wire together with the street station on left supporting overhead wire above the picture are the words "ELECTRIC TRAMWAY BRAND" and below the picture are the letters K. C. P. and the words "TONG TAI & Co." and on either side of the words forming a perpendicular fence (four Chinese characters on either side) the following Chinese characters 粉白麵幼 meaning fine white flour as his Trade Mark.

c. The representation of a pair of opera glasses colored red above the picture are the words "TELESCOPE BRAND" Best Flour and below the picture are the words "KI CHING PO" "TONG TAI & Co." K. C. P. Best and on either side of the picture forming a perpendicular fence thereto (six Chinese characters on either side) the following Chinese characters 雙鏡里手泰桐 meaning double mirror hand Taitong as his Trade Mark.

粉麵好白幼

In the name of the said KI CHING PO who claims to be the Sole Proprietor thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicant in respect of FLOUR in Class 42.

Facsimiles of such Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 24th day of February, 1908.

R. A. HARDING, 489, Solicitor for the Applicant.

24, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

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CALL AT—GRACA & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 645

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE antiken Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Kanton werden des Jahres 1908 durch den Ostasiatischen Lloyd und die "Hongkong Daily Press" erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Kanton, den 31. Dezember 1907. 2020

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE antiken Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hoihow werden im Jahr 1908 durch den

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

Der Kaiserlich Deutsche Konsul H. von VARCHMIN.

Pakhoi, den 12. Dezember 1907. 1991

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the following stores:

KOWLOON BOK STALL, Ferry Wharf.

Messrs. H. EUTTONJEE & SONS, Kowloon Store, No. 35, Elgin Road.

Messrs. HUNG CHONG, Elgin Road.

Mr. A. YAU, Hongkong Ferry Wharf Stall.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1907, with Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 25th February 1907

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held in the Office of the General Managers, St. George's Building, Victoria, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), 25th April, 1908, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, declaring a Dividend and electing Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th April, until SATURDAY, 25th April, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1908. 698

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 2 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 29th February, 1908, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th April to 2nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1908. 711

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CARL WILHELM GEORG in our Firm CEASED on 31st December 1907.

ERICH GEORG & CO. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1908. 758

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the public and all our customers that Mr. J. A. WINDSOR who has represented our Firm for some time past is no longer in our employ, and has no authority to act on our behalf in any Capacity whatsoever from this date.

For J. A. WINDSOR & Co., K. R. GAUTAMAPALA, Jewellers, 54, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908. 759

INTIMATIONS

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—B. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 644

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 477

S. IEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 575

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILL ANDERS

"CLAREMONT," 2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 563

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.

Hongkong 1st April, 1908. 43

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. 35 & 37, HING LOON STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. 660

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RATTAN AND GRASS FURNITURE MAKER.

CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES & LONG CHAIRS.

BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention.

59A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

TO LET

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OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 391

TO LET.

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Apply to—COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1905. 38

TO LET.

LARGE OFFICE ROOM on First Floor of No. 16, DES VUEX ROAD.

Apply to—FRED. BORNEMANN, No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. 144

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.)

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Hongkong, 25th February, 1908. 299

TO LET.

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Hongkong, 13th April, 1908. 189

TO LET.

FIRST Class European Houses, Lochiel Terrace and Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—TAM TSZ KONG, Care of Hip On Insurance, Exchange and Loan Co., Ltd., 42, Bonham Strand, West.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 94

TO LET.

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Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. 643

TO LET.

PARKSIDE, Kowloon, 7 Rooms. Immediate Possession.

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Hongkong, 15th April, 1908. 718

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Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. 656

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Hongkong, 24th March, 1908. 602

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LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, ANG. COLOMBO, PORT SUD. MARSEILLES	PERA Capt. W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	4 P.M., 25th April	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. G. L. Daniel	About 30th April	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OR OCEAN	DEVAHA Capt. T. H. Hild, R.N.R.	Noon, 2nd May	See Special Advertisement.

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CATEYNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, ROBERT LAUNCE, STON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"CHINGTU"	On 11th May, 4 P.M.

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SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO	SUNDAY, 25th April, at 9 A.M.
TAMISU VIA SWATOW AND AMOI.	"DALIN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 26th April, at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW, AND AMOI.	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. T. ITO	WED'DAY, 28th April, at Daylight.

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Hongkong, 25th April, 1908. T. ARIMA, Manager. 18

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENZ	About Friday, 1st May.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"YORCK" Capt. J. RANDELMANN	Wed'day, 6th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, & YOKOHAMA	"BUELOW" Capt. H. FERRES	About Wed'day, 6th May.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMBELL	Middle of May.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENZ	Thursday, 21st May, at 5 P.M.

For further Particulars apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOHRS & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1908. 5

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OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. BRISGAVIA	25th April
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SCANDIA	6th May
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. ANDALUSIA	14th May
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. DORTMUND	25th May

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FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG: S.S. LIBERIA	27th April
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SILESIA	10th May
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SENEGAMBIA	24th May

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 25th April, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 28th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WINGANG"	Wed'day, 29th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOI	"KIUSANG"	Friday, 1st May, Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 1st May, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"HOPANG"	Friday, 1st May, 4 P.M.
MOI		

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DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	"INABA MARU" Tons 6189 Capt. W. Hainbridge	WED'DAY, 29th April, at Daylight.
COLOMBO, PORT SAID, VICTORIA, B.C. and SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KAMAHARA MARU" Tons 6135 Capt. H. Fennor	WED'DAY, 13th May, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SHINANO MARU" Tons 6388 Capt. K. Kawara	TUESDAY, 23rd April, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE and COLOMBO	"TANGO MARU" Tons 7433 Capt. F. E. Cope	TUESDAY, 12th May, at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KUMANO MARU" Tons 5076 Capt. N. Matheson	FRIDAY, 15th May, at Noon.
	"YAWATA MARU" Tons 3817 Capt. K. Homma	FRIDAY, 12th June, at Noon.
	"YETOROFU MARU" Tons 3949 Capt. K. Sato	TUESDAY, 23rd April, at Noon.
	"HAKATA MARU" Tons 6161 Capt. T. Mural	SATURDAY, 9th May, at Daylight.
	"YAWATA MARU" Tons 3817 Capt. K. Homma	WED'DAY, 13th May, at Noon.

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T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER. 316

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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via SUEZ CANAL.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"YARBA" Capt. Sellier	About 27th April.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"ARMAND BEHIC" Capt. Gironaud	On 28th April, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ERNEST SIMONS" Capt. Girard	On 11th May, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"AUSTRALIEN" Capt. Vayron	On 12th May, 1 P.M.

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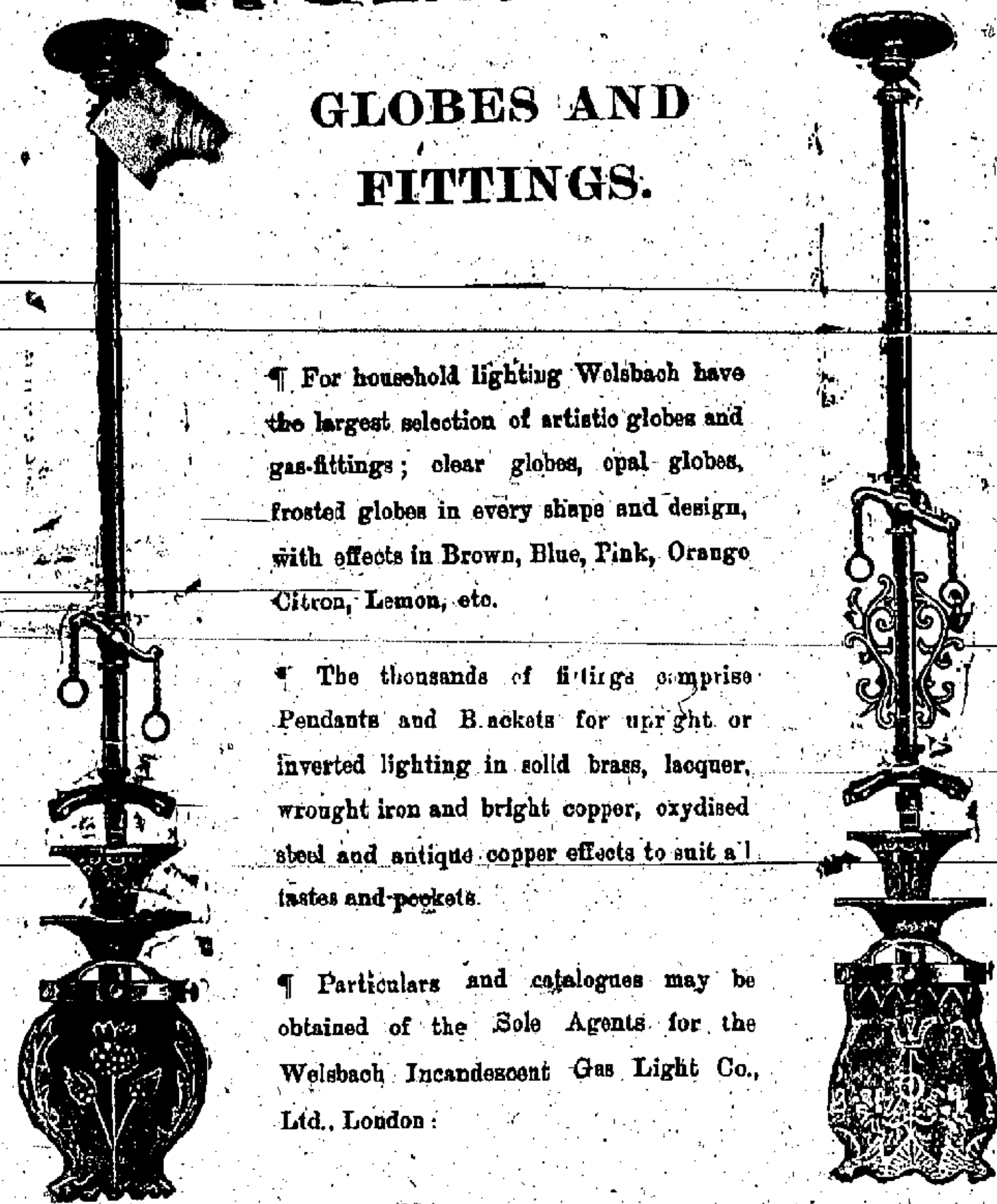
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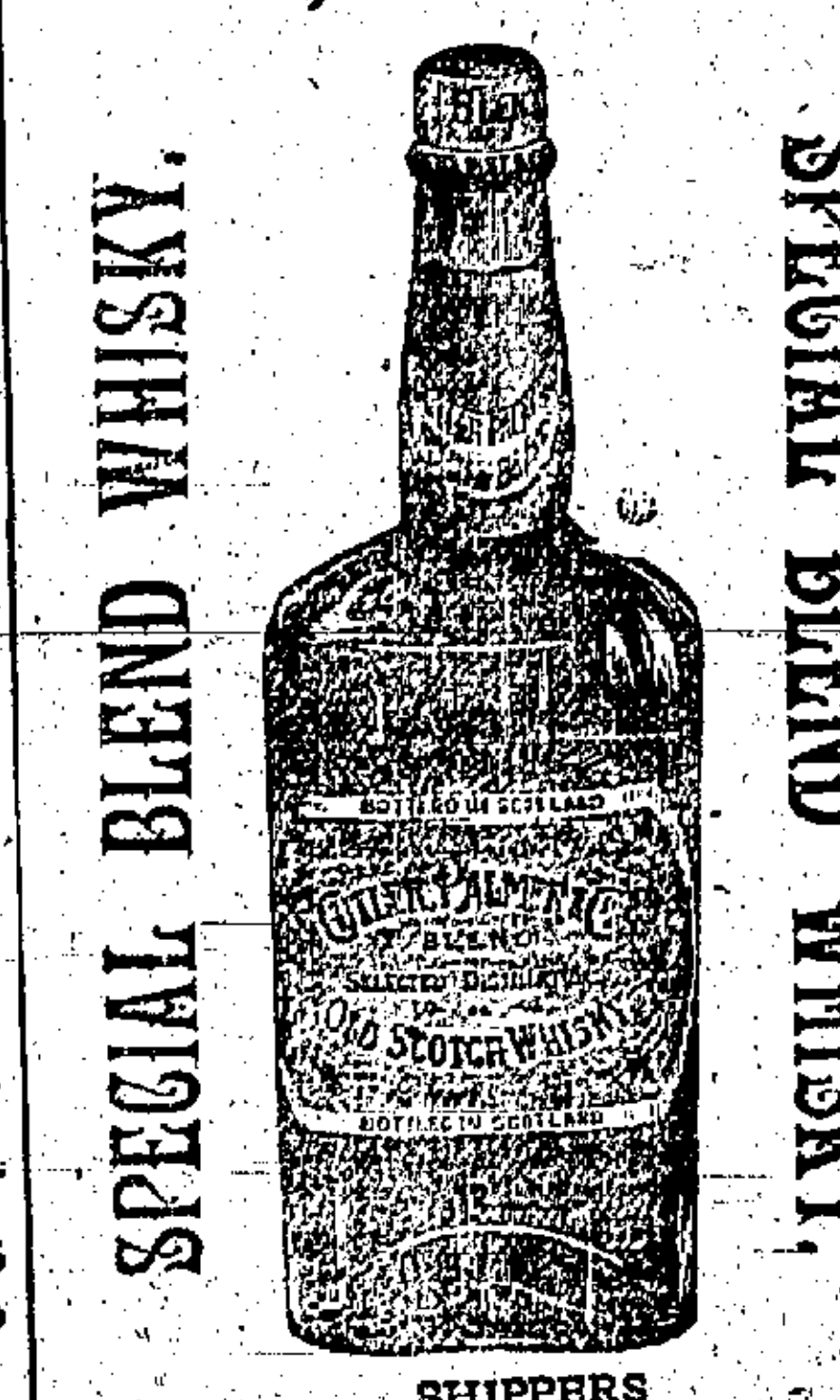
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TWEEDMOUTH'S STANDARD OF NAVAL STRENGTH

Lord Tweedmouth has been giving away the case for the Admiralty, of which he is the head and for which he is responsible, remarks a London contemporary. To begin with, he announces a new theory of his duties as First Lord. The political part in which he declared that he has abandoned party to serve the Navy need not be discussed. Everyone will be glad to take note of it. Having made this great renunciation, especially meritorious in a Minister whose career as a Party Whip has brought him to his present post of chief defender of Great Britain and the Empire, Lord Tweedmouth takes a peculiar view of the new duties laid upon him during the last two years. The First Lord, he said, has a double duty. In the first place it must be his business to consider how far the burden of naval expense may fairly be borne by the people of this country. That is a false doctrine, a dangerous theory, a complete misconception of the First Lord's duty. His first and only business is to consider whether the Navy is ready for any emergency. He must secure that readiness, no matter at what cost. There are other people who will take care that he does not spend too much money. There are, first, his colleagues in the Cabinet, most of whom have to spend money, and who must haggle with him for a share of what is available. Next, there is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who usually keeps a tight hand on the First Lord, and will find little difficulty with Lord Tweedmouth. Then there is the House of Commons, which is there to control expenditure and the taxpayers who invest their money in the Navy. The other half of the First Lord's double duty, which Lord Tweedmouth puts second, though it comprises all his duty, is to see that the Navy is in perfect order and ready for any conflict. On this part of his work the First Lord is not clear. It is not his business, he says, to define the two-Power standard. He leaves that to his colleagues. But he has his own private individual opinion, which is that the two-Power standard does not mean a Navy able to face the two next strongest naval Powers. His predecessors have taken it to mean a Navy as strong as the two next strongest Powers, 10 per cent. Lord Tweedmouth throws all his predecessors overboard. He would take "any probable combination of foreign Powers." That is to say, if there were Powers A, B, and C, with 40, 30, and 20 ships each respectively, and if Lord Tweedmouth thought that Power A was friendly to England he would be content with a Navy of 30 plus 20 plus 10 per cent, or 55 ships. If, after he had been three years in office, A suddenly changed its policy, made an alliance with B, and brought about a war, Lord Tweedmouth would have to begin the war with 55 ships against 70. Everyone can see how Lord Tweedmouth's theory is for the possible enemies of England, but it is less manifest why a man who expounds such a doctrine should have authority over the British Navy, that he means well is certain. But if he cannot see that a battleship takes two years to build while a foreign Power's policy may change in a fortnight, he is not a safe director of British defence in peace or war.

That Lord Tweedmouth has been carrying out his theory and waiting to compete with Germany until Germany is on a level with him that it may be difficult for England to keep the lead was brought out yesterday by Earl Cawdor. When Lord Tweedmouth first said when he said ten or twenty millions for shipbuilding next year, Germany should do the same? But the criticism on the rash lowering of the Estimates has been well made in Parliament, and more service to the nation may be rendered by pointing out that Lord Tweedmouth yesterday unconsciously admitted the charges that have been made in these columns against the Admiralty that it is not organized on the basis of knowledge of war or of thinking of war or of preparing for the next war. Of course, observers outside the Admiralty cannot see into the actual minds of the Admiralty. But from the results of the charges against the Admiralty is clear to build cruisers as eyes or telescopes for fleets. The great armoured cruisers will not serve, for an Admiral cannot afford to detach from his fleet so much fighting power as they carry. The Admiralty got rid of small cruisers and refused to build any more. The strategists said that the Admiralty was forgetting the needs of war. The Admiralty through its many unofficial mouthpieces has announced that it is not going to be built. The Admiralty therefore was wrong and the strategists who criticised it were right. Next comes the fleet. The need for a base in the North Sea and for docks for ships like the *Dreadnought* has long been urged. The Admiralty was not going to be hurried. Now at last it is thinking of plans, and finds that the staff cannot make plans between March and September, and that when the work begins it will take from seven to ten years to execute. If the Admiralty had been thinking of war and been guided by a thinker on that subject, the docks and the bases would have been thought out and planned long before the *Dreadnought* was planned and the docks begun long before the *Dreadnought* was laid down.

It is not supposed to be the business of the First Lord of the Admiralty to understand the conduct of war. He is not selected for strategy, but for party services. When, after a long given to party services, he has given up the party point of view and taken charge of the nation's next war, it is a little better than to begin to study the art of carrying on naval warfare. No one expects him to do that. But what is his plain duty? To take care, Lord Tweedmouth says, that the navy does not cost the taxpayer too much! That doctrine of his duty cannot be accepted. His duty is to find out what naval officers are trusted by the fleets for their knowledge of the art of war—to make sure that the Admiralty is guided by such knowledge and by nothing else. The First Lord of the Admiralty during years of peace is laying the foundation stones of victory or defeat. He is deciding England's fate in advance. For during the last hundred years every war by sea or land has been in reality decided before the first shot was fired, by the peace organization and training of the officers and men of the Armies and Navies that fought in it. Lord Tweedmouth takes his responsibility lightly. He tells the House of Lords how many *Dreadnoughts* he has and expects to have for years to come. But if war breaks out tomorrow he has no decks to repair them in. He has great fleets, but they may be crippled for lack of the right sort of officers. The other day he talked idly about plans of campaign in abundance. But he has set down with a few colleagues of the Cabinet and settled how he will in case of need, carry out any single war should it be forced upon him during the Easter holidays? If the officers of this country would follow his example in one point and abandon the party point of view when they think of the Navy, the responsibility of a First Lord of the Admiralty for the nation's safety would become something more than a form of words.

JAPAN'S DOMESTIC POLITICS.

The Tokyo correspondent of the Times writes:—The events of such successive years in Japan tend to confirm the impression that the country is destined to differ, perhaps permanently, from the Occidental States. What constitutes the distinguishing feature is the power wielded by the "Elder Statesmen" (*Genro*), who, whether in office or out of office, have always to be reckoned with. These *Genro* are the men who planned, directed, and presided over the birth of New Japan. Their record is unequalled if not unparalleled, and the nation which prepared them should be proud of their achievement. There are but six of these Elders surviving—Prince Ito, Yamagata, and Oyama, Marquis Inoue and Matsukata, and Count Okuma. The last, however, deliberately separated himself from the group in order to become a party leader, and for many years his counsels have been sought by the Throne. One other should be added to the list of Elders, Baron Shibusawa, Japan's leading merchant and banker. With his name are associated many of his country's greatest financial measures, and he has not abandoned the conviction that material development was the country's most urgent need. He would now certainly stand on the same political platform with Ito, Yamagata, Inoue, and Matsukata. But, being devoted solely to business, he is not reckoned among the *Genro*, and has no connexion with politics. The direct influence of the *Genro* is exercised in three ways: the Emperor habitually consults them in the presence of any important national problem; they are an integral element of every Council of State; and they sway a large majority in the Upper Chamber of the Diet. Indirectly their influence is due to prestige, which brings their advice into wide acceptance, and to the fact that the ranks of officialdom include many who have sat at their feet and learned statecraft from them. The *Genro* are not united in their political opinions. Prince Yamagata is frankly conservative and has nothing in common with party politicians. He represents the military section of the State. Prince Oyama is a soldier before everything, and politics have no attraction for him. Prince Ito is a man of many sides. Equally great as a financier, a constructive statesman, and a politician, he believes in party cabinets, but he stands too close to the Throne to be a party leader. Marquis Inoue is essentially a financier and an international statesman. He admits that party government is the inevitable outcome of a constitutional system, but he would do nothing to hasten its advent, believing that the period of preparation can scarcely be too long. Marquis Matsukata has always devoted himself to finance, and, while not unwilling to utilize political parties, he seems to have only a moderate measure of respect for them, and no desire to promote their growth.

Such are the men whose voice is ultimately conclusive in every national crisis. Again and again it has been proved that Cabinets cannot govern without them. But, on the other hand, it has been equally clearly shown that they themselves cannot administer affairs without the cooperation of political parties. In the natural order of events time might be trusted to solve this problem by removing the *Genro* from the scene. But, on the contrary, time seems disposed to complicate matters by recruiting the ranks of the *Genro* from those of the young statesmen. Marquis Katsura is a prominent illustration. Renowned solely for strategic ability until the conclusion of the war with China, he then showed, almost suddenly, that his political talents were not less signal than his military. He became a kind of link between the old system and the new, for, while walking hand in hand with the *Genro*, he also formed a political party strong enough to hold the balance of power in the Lower Chamber. Thus his career closely resembles that of Prince Ito, with one exception—namely, that, whereas the latter openly organized a party and, for some time, acted as its leader, he, for some time, acted as its leader, but he never practically directed the movements of a party, has never publicly appeared as a party leader. Prince Ito is still morally the captain of the *Seiyukai* and Marquis Katsura pulls the strings of the *Daisho* Club, but both statesmen show their allegiance to the principle of Imperial Cabinet by shewing visible association with parties. Marquis Katsura may therefore be regarded as a new *Genro*; Count Kodama would certainly have been another had he lived to continue his brilliant career, and there are others on whose shoulders the mantle is evidently waiting to descend.

This complicated state of affairs is reflected strongly in the story of recent political events. When the Katsura Cabinet went out of office after the restoration of peace with Russia, public opinion plainly indicated Marquis Saionji as the new Premier, for he combined the qualifications of party support and *Genro* acquiescence; the former in his capacity of leader of the *Seiyukai*—incompatibly the strongest party in the country—the latter in his association with Prince Ito, who had placed the *Seiyukai* under his direction. But, although the *Seiyukai* commanded 182 votes in the Lower Chamber, it had not a working majority, and was liable to defeat at any moment if the three remaining sections joined forces in opposition. Therefore Marquis Katsura's aid became essential, since it signified the allegiance of the *Daisho* Club, a political association created by him to hold, with its 60 votes, the balance of power in the Lower Chamber. That aid was given. A Saionji Cabinet came into office. It may be said to have represented all the faculties, for the Premier himself and five of his colleagues were members of the *Seiyukai*, two portfolios (Foreign Affairs and Education) were held by independent statesmen, the remaining two (Finance and Communications) were entrusted to nominees of the *Genro*, and the support of the *Daisho* Club was promised by Marquis Katsura. In these circumstances the Cabinet might be said to be the *Seiyukai* under his direction. But, although it proved for the Budget, it only passed, but it also passed practically without dissent. This is an interesting fact, for by the Budget thus adopted the Government was pledged to a large programme of productive and unproductive expenditure, spread over a term of years and calling for heavy annual appropriations in excess of the normal revenue. Moreover, no resources to furnish such appropriations were in sight for more than two years. Nevertheless, the Diet contented itself with an assurance from the Minister of Finance that some means would eventually be found without recourse to either loans or increased taxation. It seems probable that this confident though scarcely provident programme was in part inspired by the economic atmosphere of the moment, for the nation was just then in a mood of commercial and industrial buoyancy. At all events the important point is that every one of the four political sections forming the Lower Chamber voted in favour of this large programme, thus publicly writing themselves down as advocates of the expansion of armaments and of material development. But between the early spring of 1907, when this programme was adopted, and the autumn of the same year, when the Budget

for 1908-9 had to be drafted, monetary conditions alike in Japan and in the Occident underwent signal changes. The Finance Minister, unable to float bonds at home for productive works, had to devote to this purpose surpluses already earmarked on account of the "programme," and further found the original intention of financing by means of Treasury bills not feasible. The situation was impossible in view of the demoralized state of the market. Nothing offered except to cut down the "programme." But where to apply the knife? Naturally the columns of unproductive outlays invited the chief attention. There, however, a strong power in the State, the Military party, stepped in and imposed its veto. A deadlock ensued, and a Cabinet crisis appeared imminent, when Marquis Katsura, accepting the role of mediator, elaborated a programme of mutual concessions. The Military party consenting to certain postponements on its side of the "programme," provided that the Civil party made a corresponding sacrifice, and both parties agreeing to an increase of indirect taxation. Here, then, an exit from the dilemma was found and the horizon grew clear again. But the prestige of the Cabinet suffered. In the first place, it was obliged to violate its pledge of not increasing the taxes, and in the next, it stood confessed as unable to discharge its functions without reference to the Elder Statesmen. Moreover, on the very eve of the introduction of the Budget in the Lower Chamber, another serious complication occurred; the Ministers of Finance and Communications agreed to compile a supplementary Budget making provision for railway works which involved a total expenditure of 134 million yen spread over a period of 12 years. It still remains to be explained how the conception of this large additional outlay could be reconciled with the terms of the Katsura compromise, but certainly the two Ministers believed it to be reconcilable. The Elder Statesmen, however, declined to take any such view and once again a crisis occurred, with the result that the Cabinet resigned en bloc. Doubtless this resignation would have been accepted had any competent statesman been willing to take over the reins of administration. But no one was willing; for three reasons: first, that the Katsura compromise represented the only financial programme immediately feasible; secondly, that with the *Seiyukai* in opposition the Lower House would have been unmanageable; and thirdly, that a change in the Ministry while the Diet was actually in session would have entailed many inconveniences. Therefore the Emperor, acting on the advice of Prince Ito, ordered the Cabinet to remain in office, but accepted the resignations of the Ministers of Finance and Communications. These were precisely the Ministers who represented the *Genro* in the Cabinet, and thus the curious anomaly arose that, in consequence of the Elder Statesmen's objection to a certain modification, their own nominees, who were directly and solely responsible for the modification, had to resign.

It should be recalled that the Saionji Cabinet is the closest approximation to a party Cabinet hitherto organized in Japan, the Premier himself being the leader of the *Seiyukai* and the Cabinet owing its position in the House of Representatives mainly to the support of that party. Yet at every crucial stage of the Cabinet's career it has had to accept the counsels of the *Genro*. The issue of the situation was perhaps its strangest feature. Weakened and discredited, the Cabinet offered a tempting target for attack. But under what banner was the revolt to be led? In the Lower House three parties were at heart hostile to the *Seiyukai*—namely, the Progressists (87 votes), the *Daisho* Club (60), and the *Yuko-kai* (32). If these three combined, they would constitute a formidable opposition to the *Seiyukai*'s 182 members. Such a combination seemed impossible, however. For, if the Progressists joined hands with the *Daisho* Club, they would be discarding the fundamental principle of their existence by helping to overthrow a party Cabinet and to set up in its place an Imperial Ministry. If the *Daisho* Club joined hands with the *Yuko-kai*, they would be condemning the financial policy which their own leader had suggested. And if the combination of the three succeeded in overthrowing the Cabinet, they could not by any possibility co-operate to support its successor. Nevertheless they did not unite for the assault. The Progressists showed themselves ready to enter any army arrayed against the Ministry; the *Daisho* Club, while voting for a resolution directed solely against increased taxation, reserved to themselves the right of afterwards supporting that very principle; and the *Yuko-kai*, alone resolute and uncompromising, declined to base its impeachment on anything but increased taxation. It would be difficult to conceive a Congress of more heterogeneous elements. The attack was repulsed by a narrow margin of nine votes in a House of 345. Had it succeeded and had the Cabinet resigned, the only Ministry possible in the circumstances would have been one organized by the *Genro*, and thus the most clamorous advocates of party Government would have demonstrated by their own contrivance the nation's immaturity for such a system. The only figures that stand eminent above the turmoil, as they have always stood, are the Elder Statesmen.

COMMON SENSE WANTED.

A curious case was heard at the Bromley (Kent) Police-court, when George Gooch, of Phoenix Road, Beckenham, was summoned for not sending his child Edith, aged eight, to school. The case arose as a side issue to a dispute at present going on between the Education Committee of Beckenham and Penge, the latter having passed an order excluding all border children from Beckenham from their schools.

The case came up on an adjournment, and at the first hearing the defence gave as his excuse for not sending the child to school the fact that he was not allowed to send her to St. John's School, which, though within 200 yards of his house, was over the border. The next nearest school was two miles away, and he would rather spend his time in prison than send her to a Board school.

The defendant now said that since the adjournment some authority had sent him to the other, and vice versa. Between the two his child had been kept away from school six months, and she was made a wretched, nervous child. He was made a wretched, nervous child. He was made a wretched, nervous child. He was made a wretched, nervous child.

The Bench made an order for the child to attend the nearest Church school in Beckenham (nearly two miles away), and thought if the authorities of Beckenham and Penge properly considered it the difficulty could be removed. It only needed the application of a little common sense.

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SATANIC SPIRITUALISM.

FATHER VAUGHAN'S EXPERIENCES. In a sermon on "The Devil, the World, and the Flesh," Father Vaughan said that it was easy enough for those who had a mind to call up spirits from the world beyond our ken to do so, but it was not so easy to get rid of them and to send them back again. Not unfrequently they came to stay, at least until they had ruined their victims, not only morally and mentally, but physically no less. He himself had personal acquaintance with many who had yielded themselves up, fascinated, mesmerized, or what not, by spiritualism; in no single instance had any of them in any sense improved under the guidance of the spirit world. These most especially who professed themselves to have become more spiritual were so only in so far as spiritual pride and its attendant vices were concerned. Religion built on psychical quickness ended in disaster. The drape of spiritualism was not unlike the devil himself, self-opinionated, self-willed, and self-glorious. He might call out "Peace, peace," but for him there was little peace, either by night or by day. It was not a little significant that the spirits, who entertained in ways often very gross their worshippers, preached doctrines that were contradictory and told lies which were unblushing. One thing was absolutely certain, that no spirit could be really identified. He was much too clever for poor humanity to diagnose and identify in his assumed character. He would warn his congregation to keep away from psychical phenomena and spiritualism, which, to human nature constituted as it was, were practices too fascinating to hold lightly. The creature entrapped by spiritualism was like a mouse that had been caught by a cat. Often the unfortunate victim gave up not only his religious practices, but his social and domestic duties also. He was as one paralyzed morally. Many a spiritualist lived a sort of Cain-like haunted life, which ended sometimes in an asylum or even in self-lampright. Was the terrible increase of madness and of self-destruction in some measure due to the prevalence in their midst of what had been called the bastard recondescence of Pagan psychical research? His experience went to prove that dabblers in spiritualism were of all preys to evil the most difficult to help. It was easier far to be of service to the victim of sensuality, of alcohol, or of opium than to the victims of spiritualism. The spiritualist suffered from a complication of evils—from physical exhaustion, from mental prostration, from moral lassitude. His was a case that did not readily yield to treatment.

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